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Halford, J.

The International  
Co-operative Alliance  
Manchester

[1902?]

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**The International**  
**Co-operative**  
**Alliance. . .**

**ITS AIMS AND WORK.**

By Miss J. HALFORD,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE  
ALLIANCE.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
CO-OPERATIVE UNION LTD.,  
LONG MILLGATE,  
MANCHESTER

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## CENTRAL COMMITTEE (Elected July, 1902).

### GREAT BRITAIN.

- Mr H. W. Wolff, Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Mr Joseph Greenwood, Hebden Bridge Fustian Manufacturing Society,  
 Hebden Bridge, Yorks.  
 Mr J. C. Gray, Co-operative Union, Long Millgate, Manchester.  
 Mr W. Maxwell, Caerlaverock, Polmont Station, Stirlingshire.  
 Mr D. M'Innes, 63, Portland Street, Lincoln.  
 Mr F. Hardern, 12, Goddard Street, Oldham.

### AUSTRIA.

- Herren Reichsrathsabgeordneter Karl Wrabetz, 1, Giselastrasse, 5, Wien.

### BELGIUM.

- M. Léon d'Andrimont, Sénateur, 80, Rue du Commerce, Bruxelles.  
 M. v. Micha, 79, Rue Louvreux, Liège.  
 M. Verwy, 63, Rue Heyvaert, Bruxelles.

### DENMARK.

- M. H. P. Blem, Klareboderne Nr. 3, 2, Sal, Kjøbenhavn, K.  
 M. Svend Høgsbro, " " " "

### FRANCE.

- M. E. de Boyve, 2, Place de l'Esplanade, Nîmes.  
 M. Ladonssé, 60, Rue le Maistre, Paris.  
 M. e Prof. Charles Gide, 14, Rue de la Tour, Paris.  
 M. e Comte de Rocquigny, Musée Social, 5, Rue Las Cases, Paris.  
 M. R. Barré, Banque Coopérative des Associations Ouvrières de Produc-  
 tion, 98, Boulevard Sébastopol, Paris.  
 M. L. Hélias, 2, Rue des Cascades, Paris, XXme Arr.

### GERMANY.

- Herren Anwalt Dr. H. Criger, 58, Grolmannstrasse, Charlottenburg-Berlin.  
 Herren Dr. Hantschke, Charlottenburger Kreditverein und Sparkasse, Char-  
 lottenburg-Berlin.  
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 Rhein.  
 Herren H. Kauffmann, Grosseinkaufs-Gesellschaft Deutscher Consum-  
 vereine, 13-17, Gröningerstrasse, Hamburg.

### HOLLAND.

- M. e Dr. A. E. Elias, 174, de Riemerstraat, 's Gravenhage.  
 M. J. J. D. C. Goedhart, Laan van Meerdervoort 95, 's Gravenhage.

### HUNGARY.

- M. e Comte A. Károlyi, 21, Rue Esterhazy, Budapest.

### ITALY.

- Signore On. Comm. Luigi Luzzatti, 75, Via Nazionale, Rome.  
 Signore A. Mariti, Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative Italiane, Via Ugo Fos-  
 colo, 5, Milan.  
 Signore Com. Lorenzo Ponti, Unione Militare, Rome.  
 Signore F. Guasti, Unione Cooperativa, Milan.

### RUSSIA.

- M. e Colonel J. Gérébiatoff, Sosnowka High Polytechnic Institute, St.  
 Petersburg.

### SERVIA.

- M. M. Avramovitch, Union Générale des Sociétés Coopératives Agricoles  
 Serbes, Belgrade.

### SPAIN.

- Señor Don J. Salas Anton, Camara Regional de las Sociedades Coopera-  
 tivas de Cataluña, 2, Ausias March, Barcelona.

### SWEDEN.

- Herren G. H. von Koch, 12, Riddergatan, Stockholm.

### SWITZERLAND.

- Herrn Dr. Hans Müller, Thiersteinerallee 14, Basel.  
 Herrn Prof. J. F. Schür, Bachlettenstrasse, Basel.

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 Mr. James Rhodes, 274, Fern Street, Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.

## — THE —

# INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

## ITS AIMS AND WORK.



idea of forming an international union of co-operators was first mooted in 1886, when the Central Committee of the French Co-operative Union, with M. de Boyve as its mouthpiece and the virtual originator of the scheme, laid

before the eighteenth British Co-operative Congress, assembled at Plymouth, a proposal for an alliance between English and French co-operators, with a gradual extension to other countries, inviting them to unite in hastening the advent of co-operative organisation throughout the world. The suggestion was brought up again at succeeding British Congresses, until, at the Rochdale Congress, in 1892, Messrs. E. de Boyve, Charles Robert, E. V. Neale, E. O. Greening, T. Hughes, G. J. Holyoake, J. Greenwood, and other friends of profit-sharing decided to form an International Co-operative Alliance, which should appeal especially to all who favoured the sharing of profits with workmen. In 1893, on the death of Mr. Neale, Mr. H. W. Wolff (the present chairman of the Alliance) was invited to take that gentleman's place. As a condition of his doing so, he asked that the scope of the Alliance to be formed should be widened so as to embrace all forms of co-operation. This was agreed to, and accordingly from that date forward the aims and constitution of the Alliance have become changed, and have been based on broader views and experience gained in the actual working of the organisation. A definite stage in

the existence of the Alliance is marked by the date 1895, when the first International Congress was held in London, and resolutions were adopted formally constituting the Alliance, and providing it with rules, &c. In the same year, at the Huddersfield Congress, the Co-operative Union, to mark its approval of the broader basis on which the Alliance was now worked, agreed to do its best to assist substantially with funds, so as to wipe out the debt remaining, and place the Alliance from thenceforward on a sound financial footing. Appendix I., which gives the most recent balance sheet and a summary of the subscriptions received during 1902, shows that its efforts have been successful. The debt has been wiped out, and although the balance in hand is none too large for the objects of the Alliance, it has become solvent, and can pay its way.

At that Congress, also, a definite understanding, still in force, was come to with the Co-operative Union, constituting it the sole recognised link between individual British societies and the Alliance, the organisation through which alone British societies may become members, and accordingly assigning to the Union a number of seats upon the committee.

To-day, instead of being a union between the co-operators of two nationalities only, with a restricted programme, the Alliance has become a union having a programme wide as co-operation itself, and embracing within its sphere no fewer than eighteen different countries, situated in every quarter of the civilised world, establishing touch and community of feeling among co-operators in them all. It has helped to introduce co-operation as a living economic force where previously it was unknown. It has effectually stimulated the organisation of co-operation in countries where it was backward,

the creation of national unions and federations where such were lacking, the establishment and development of Wholesale Co-operative Societies, and has communicated from one country to another a knowledge of local developments of co-operation found useful in practice.

A word of credit seems in this connection due to the present chairman of the Alliance, Mr. H. W. Wolff, who, travelling several times round Europe for the purpose, succeeded in bringing in foreign co-operators, and so made the first Congress possible, and who has since bestowed time and labour very freely in the service of the Alliance.

The aims of the International Co-operative Alliance, as set forth in the recently amended rules, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

- (1) To bring co-operators and co-operative organisations in different countries into touch with one another, in order to enable them to compare notes, to learn from one another, and to strengthen co-operation everywhere by union and mutual support.
- (2) To connect co-operative production in one country with co-operative supply in another, and thereby both to enable stores in one country to obtain goods cheaper and of better quality and of co-operative make, and also to provide a market for the articles produced in co-operative workshops.
- (3) To further the general welfare and the emancipation of the working classes in every way, more particularly by studying and promoting the best methods of remuneration.

There is a special committee appointed to deal with the subjects of profit-sharing and copartnership.

What steps have been taken by those responsible for the work of the Alliance to carry out these far-reaching aims? Let us consider them one by one.

During the seven years of the existence of the Alliance as an organisation recognised by the co-operative movement throughout the world, it has made it its chief aim to bring co-operators of different countries into communication with one another. With this end in view, it has already organised five Congresses, held consecutively in London, Paris, Delft, Paris, and Manchester. Large and representative gatherings of co-operators have thus been brought together in England, France, and Holland, whereby they have come to know and appreciate one another's methods, resulting, it is to be hoped, in the sowing of the ripe seeds of experience culled under favourable circumstances elsewhere, in new ground, there to become acclimatised, if need be, to the different conditions prevailing in each country; or, at the least, providing new ideas and suggesting new outlets for co-operative enterprise and energy. To what good purpose this interchange of actual experience took place at the Manchester Congress, for instance, may be gathered from a glance at the programme of that meeting—the most successful and most representative of any that has yet been organised by the Alliance. As far as the foreigners were concerned, they learnt all there was to learn about wholesale trade in England by a close personal inspection of the warehouses, workshops, and factories of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Following, as did this excellent object-lesson, close on the heels of the admirable paper by Mr. Brodrick on

the work, organisation, and general utility of Wholesale Societies, read at the preceding Congress, there can be no doubt but that the two combined will have a stimulating and encouraging effect on the development of Wholesale Societies abroad, on the lines which experience has taught our British co-operators to be best. Even in the interval between the last two Congresses of the Alliance, a remarkable strengthening in this particular aspect of the movement abroad has made itself noticeable, as may be seen on reference to Appendix II., which gives the comparative statistics of Wholesale co-operation in the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Hungary, Switzerland, Denmark, and Belgium. One may well hope that the impetus given by the Manchester Congress will do much to carry on and enlarge the sphere of this work, and lead, also, to closer wholesale trading relations being established between the various countries.

Our countrymen, too, in their turn, had plenty to learn from the foreigners who attended the Manchester Congress. They were shown, in the first place, to what good use the savings of the working classes and others may be put, if they be made available, as in the case of the Belgian National Savings Bank, to help in solving the ever-present problem of the more satisfactory housing of the working classes. There was also ample food for reflection provided by the papers on building associations in Germany, and on co-operative building in Holland. British co-operators were equally able to point to excellent work done by their societies in this respect, but necessarily on a smaller scale than in Belgium, being more the result of absolute self-help. And the series of papers dealing with the question of the settlement of the land gained

much by the inclusion of that contributed by Dr. L. A. Perussia or two very successful experiments in co-operative colonising in Sicily.

The International Co-operative Alliance does not make use of its periodical Congresses alone to bring co-operators and those who are interested in the economic questions of the day into communication with one another. There are many of its members and other sympathisers in its work who are unable to attend Congress, and for such as these the unique series of reports on the actual position and distinctive features of co-operation in various countries, which are presented to each Congress, must act as a reflection of the more intimate personal contact brought about between those who attend its gatherings. In these reports, prepared for the Manchester Congress by the most competent authorities in eighteen different countries, the fullest and most recent information and statistics are set forth with regard to all the various forms of co-operation practised by each nation. (See Appendix III. for a summary of these statistics.) It is scarcely too much to say that, were it not for the Alliance, such particulars would, in many cases, never be collected at all, much less published in a convenient form for comparison and reference. For it is not every country which can boast, as can the United Kingdom, Germany, and Austria, for instance, of Unions which make it their business to store up year by year in their annual reports the mass of figures collected to show the actual position of the movement from all points of view. In many countries where co-operative organisation is still a weak point, it has only been with the greatest difficulty that the writers could obtain reliable information. In others, again, such as Italy

and Belgium, the reports asked for by the Alliance have brought home to those who are in a position to obtain them the need for such statistics, with the result that a systematic inquiry has successfully been set on foot.

The Alliance is an organisation more suited than any other for the collection of information on all the varied aspects of co-operation throughout the world, and as a storehouse and retailer of such information, it fills a definite place in the movement. The Alliance has a small, but rapidly increasing, reference library of proved utility, wherein all publications dealing with co-operation are filed. Here may be studied the weekly and monthly periodicals published in every country where co-operation has taken root, the annual reports and statistics of the Co-operative Unions of the world, the balance sheets of many of the more important societies, and the literature dealing with specific aspects of the movement.

One effect of the desire to make co-operators and their aims known to one another was, perhaps, not anticipated by the original formulators of the objects of the Alliance. One would have thought that the co-operators of each separate nation at least would have been in close touch with one another, in whatever branch of co-operation they may have been interested. But in Germany, France, Belgium, and Spain, in particular, it was found by the leaders of the Alliance that men interested in co-operative credit, in co-operative agriculture, and especially in the so-called "socialist" co-operative distribution and production, held aloof from one another, misjudging, it may be, their respective aims and objects. So in Germany, the democratic Wholesale Distributive Society at Hamburg, with its adherents, and the middle-class loan and credit socie-



ties were at loggerheads, resulting, recently, as it has turned out, in opposition and complete separation between the two sections. In France and Belgium, very much the same state of affairs existed, until the Alliance, feeling its way carefully and tactfully, gradually brought the one party into communication with, and to a better knowledge of, the other, and today representatives of each sit side by side on the Central Committee of the Alliance, working together harmoniously for the advancement of the common cause.

As a short cut to the effectual bridging over of the too-frequent gulf between co-operative production and co-operative supply, the Alliance has instituted a series of international exhibitions held simultaneously with its Congresses. Small exhibitions took place in connection with the second and third Congresses. But these could bear no comparison with that organised by the Exhibitions Committee of the Co-operative Union, acting in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Alliance, for the Manchester Congress. This proved uncontestedly to co-operators in particular, and the world in general, how much has already been successfully accomplished in the matter of co-operative production. There is no doubt but that the exhibition was an "eye-opener" to friends of the movement both at home and abroad. It is equally certain that it had definite business results, and that, among many others, several of the French agricultural societies were thereby introduced through the intermediary of the Alliance, to good customers in England. Foreign societies, unversed in the educational tactics of British co-operators, do not consider the educational side of such exhibitions in the way that we do. They need, in fact, more education in the art of education

itself. When a knowledge of the value of such co-operative education has been spread abroad with the help of the Alliance, these exhibitions will become more and more appreciated, and more and more thoroughly representative of this side of the movement. Just as most foreign co-operators had no idea, until they had visited the Manchester Exhibition, of the vast range of articles now being annually turned out to the value of £10,000,000 by British co-operators, so the former, in their turn, will be able to point with pride to the wonderful results obtained abroad by co-operating in every branch of agriculture, as well as to the achievements of co-operation in special trades in Italy, France, Russia, &c. According to the country in which it is held, so will be the character and determining features of such a display. Thus, whereas in Manchester, as was only natural, the predominating exhibits were those of an industrial character, in Budapest—since the invitation to hold the next Congress there has been accepted—the distinctive features would probably be of an agricultural nature. Ireland might there see something useful to adopt from the methods of farmers in Hungary, Servia, Switzerland, or Germany, while these, in their turn, might get a wrinkle or two from Denmark, Holland, or France in those departments of agricultural production which each has made specially its own.

During the intervals between its Congresses, the Alliance does all it can to foster direct trading relations between the co-operators of one country and those of another. Wherever possible, it has put inquirers into communication with one another, and has, for instance, suggested suitable channels for the disposal of the potatoes of co-operators in Luxemburg, of the dried fruits and jams of French growers, of jellies, sugars,

&c., of West Indian co-operative producers, and of peas, beans, and other agricultural produce of a group of Austrian co-operators.

Recently the Alliance has taken a more direct step towards the same end. It was found that the Co-operative Wholesale Society was not only ready to consider offers of co-operative productions made by foreign societies, but would, when occasion served, instruct its buyers to call on such producers with a view to transacting business with them. A tabulated register is therefore now kept at the office of the Alliance, where all such offers are entered, and a list thereof is sent to the C.W.S., when their travellers are about to start on their rounds abroad. As this system becomes known to producers, it may be found possible and advantageous to forward similar lists of goods offered, including those of British societies, to the Wholesale Societies on the Continent, and other large purchasers for co-operative distribution.

The third aim of the International Co-operative Alliance is of a very comprehensive nature, relating, as it does, to the furtherance of the general welfare and emancipation of the working classes. As a beginning, the Alliance sets itself the task of studying and promoting the best methods of remuneration, and since many co-operators are advocates of the principles of copartnership and profit-sharing, as tending to improve the status of the working man, the Alliance has appointed a special committee to consider these subjects. One result of their labours was the publication, on the occasion of the recent Congress, of reports showing the results obtained in nine different countries of the varied applications of the principle, together with the causes which led to these results.

These papers have attracted considerable attention, coming, as they did, from the highest authorities on the subject, and a comparison of the various methods in vogue in the several countries is undoubtedly of great interest to students of economics. They are also useful to employers who are thinking of introducing some system of the sort into their business, and applying to the Alliance for such information, are stimulated and encouraged by the satisfactory experiences referred to in these reports.

The International Co-operative Alliance is a democratically organised and governed body, based entirely on the principle of representation. Thus its policy and action is regulated, in the first instance, by its Congresses, which are composed of duly accredited representatives of societies which have been admitted to membership. These delegates appoint from among their number a Central Committee, consisting of thirty-seven members, apportioned among fifteen different countries, in accordance with their importance from a co-operative point of view. The executive committee has so far been chosen from among the British members of the Central Committee, seeing that it is practically to the initiation and financial support of British co-operators that the Alliance owes its present satisfactory position in the movement. Since the members of the Alliance are scattered all over the world, it has been found desirable to group them together, according to countries, in national sections, each working on the same lines as the Alliance, and pledged to uphold and further its cause in every possible way. Of the nine already constituted, the British National Section, with the Co-operative Union at its head, is naturally by far the most important in numerical strength,

the most active and the most generous in financial support. But similar national sections in Holland, France, and Belgium, in particular, are doing excellent work for the Alliance, constantly inducing new members to join, besides keeping the head office informed at all times of new and interesting developments in their work. The largely increased support now annually afforded by foreign co-operators is a most satisfactory feature in the growth of the Alliance, proving besides that its work is becoming more and more appreciated abroad. British co-operators must be credited with bringing the Alliance into the world, with sheltering it, supporting it, and rearing it successfully through the dangers and difficulties of infancy, yet training it at the same time to fight its own way in the movement, until it shall have developed fully in every direction, in every country alike, shall be, in fact, on an equality as regards numerical strength, financial support, and governing power wherever it has extended its organisation.

From the foundation of the Alliance to the Manchester Congress, it was able to count among its friends and supporters over 100 individual members, recruited from the ranks of the best-known students of economic questions and philanthropists of the world. But it was felt by the British co-operators that the Alliance would ultimately be the gainer in strength if individual members were no longer admitted as such, confining the membership henceforth to co-operative societies and organisations alone, except in countries which were not yet sufficiently organised to admit of this course being followed. They carried the day, after a long discussion. This naturally results in a diminished revenue, since the subscriptions derived from these individual members amounted to no less than

one-quarter of the total average income of the Alliance. This is a serious loss, seeing how very inadequate is that income for the work which is still to be done. And there is, in particular, another direction in which the International Co-operative Alliance might launch out with the greatest advantage to its members. For some years it has been felt that the regular publication of an official organ in, say, at the outset, three languages, would be the most effective means of making its members feel themselves part of a co-operative brotherhood extending to all corners of the world. But until the financial position of the Alliance is such as to warrant the largely increased expenditure which would thereby be incurred, this scheme, with others of a similar propagandist nature, has had, perforce, to remain in abeyance. It now behoves societies, and especially British societies, to whom the change and consequent reduction in membership was due, to come forward in serried ranks to help repair the breach and re-build the Alliance on the new foundations they have been the means of laying. The annual subscription is but 10s., and it has been purposely fixed at this low sum, so that no society, however small, may be prevented from helping to unite and consolidate the co-operative movement throughout the world.

There can be no doubt that the International Co-operative Alliance has very much more good work to accomplish, beneficial to the classes who live by labour, and work which purely national union could not hope to cope with. The interests of the labouring and cultivating classes are the same all the world over. To unite these classes, dispersed in different countries, for common action on economic ground, is to provide a powerful instrument for bettering their position alike

everywhere, for securing to labour in all countries its rightful due, for cheapening to it the necessities of life, for lessening international rivalry and competition by depriving such of their cause, which consists of the greater need and misery of labouring classes in backward and neglected countries. Rivalries must cease when material and social conditions are raised to practically the same level everywhere. They can be furthered only by union and touch. To bring representatives of these classes together where there is no question of politics, but purely of material and social elevation, and of education, to teach them to realise the community of their interests, and to understand that those interests are best served by peaceable development, is to remove national prejudices which have hitherto stood in the way of the general well-being, by generating international misunderstandings, to make friends of nations whom ignorance of such common interests has often led into war, and to lay the foundation of a secure and lasting peace.

It is only by international alliance that such results can be secured. Purely national unions, having their own work to do, are powerless to effect them. It follows that, as every working man should be a co-operator, since in co-operation is to be found the hope and strength of the working classes, so in a like manner every co-operator should enlarge his sphere of vision, join hands with co-operators in other lands, cultivate good relations with them, help them in their efforts to obtain an improvement in their own condition of life, become an international co-operator! To enable him to do so it is that the International Co-operative Alliance has been formed

The Central Office of the International Co-operative Alliance is in Great Britain at 19, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C.

## APPENDIX I. (a).—BALANCE SHEET OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE,

From July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand July 1st, 1901 .....	10	0	0	By Rent of Office.....	37	10	0
Subscriptions .....	396	4	10	Salaries & Office Exp's	66	19	0
Donations .....	4	2	0	Printing and Stationery	21	3	1
Sale of Reports.....	2	10	8	Postages and Telegrams	15	3	0
Congress Subscriptions	0	14	11	Office Cleaning .....	5	9	0
Interest on Deposit a/c.	1	17	0	Gas, Coal, and Firewood	1	7	0
Withdrawals from Bank	174	18	3	Travelling and Carriage on Goods.....	0	10	2
				Sundries .....	0	12	0
				Translations .....	26	5	0
				Bank Deposits .....	405	9	5
				Balance in hand .....	10	0	0
	£590	7	8		£590	7	8

### BANKING ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
July 1st, 1901.				June 30th, 1902.			
To Balance in Bank..	287	18	5	By Withdrawals ....	174	1	3
June 30th, 1902.				June 30th, 1902.			
Cash Deposits .....	403	12	5	Balance in Bank—			
Interest on Deposit a/c	1	17	0	Current a/c £118	9	7	
				Deposit a/c	400	0	0
						518	9 7
	£693	7	10		£693	7	10

### LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Accounts owing July 1st, 1902 .....	7	2	10	By Cash in Bank .....	518	9	7	
Balance Assets over Liabilities .....	*521	6	9	Cash in hand .....	10	0	0	
	<u>£528</u>	9	7			<u>£538</u>	9	7

\* This includes the expenses of the Congress, which amounted to £442 11s. 3d.

Audited and found correct, July 1st, 1902.

(Signed) A. WHITEHEAD.

# APPENDIX I. (b).—SUMMARY OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia .....	0 11 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Austria .....	3 17 10	3 18 2	1 0 0 (a)
Belgium .....	3 9 2	1 0 0	(2 12 11 (b)
Denmark .....	2 3 11	2 3 11	(3 3 2 (c)
France .....	0 9 11	22 2 4 (h)	(18 17 11 (d)
Germany .....	18 19 6	18 5 7	(20 2 9 (e)
Great Britain—			
Societies .....	(150 4 0	(111 13 6	(241 12 0
Individuals .....	89 3 0	54 12 6	52 0 0
Holland .....	30 9 7	28 11 8	26 13 1
India .....	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
Italy .....	8 0 0	5 0 0	—
Russia .....	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 15 0
Servia .....	0 15 7	0 15 7	1 11 3 (f)
Spain .....	0 15 0	0 10 0	1
Sweden .....	—	0 8 4	1 13 1
Switzerland .....	6 0 0	3 18 4	— (g)
United States .....	1 10 0	1 11 0	6 5 0
West Indies .....	1 0 0	1 10 0	—
	£318 13 6	£257 0 11	£400 6 10
Totals in arrears..	—	£75 6 3	£26 14 5

(a) £2 18s. 3d. received July 1st, 1902.

(b) For 1900-1901.

(c) For 1901-1902.

(d) For 1900-1901.

(e) For 1901-1902.

(f) For two years.

(g) £3 19s. 2d. received July 1st, 1902.

(h) Partly for 1899-1900.

## APPENDIX II.—WHOLESALE CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION IN 1901.

Country.	Date of Foundation.	Members.	Capital.	Sales.	Profits.	No. of Employes.
England .....	1864	1,092	Share, £ 948,945	£ 17,642,083	£ 334,467	5,987
Scotland .....	1868	617	274,137	5,700,743	244,587	6,334
Germany .....	1894	188	15,000	756,888	4,778	78
Denmark .....	1888	—	47,200	750,000	19,720	—
Hungary .....	1898	267	40,769	171,877	3,748	—
Switzerland .....	1892	125	22,000	170,175	1,600	30
Russia .....	1898	68	550	52,270 <sup>2</sup>	200	—
Belgium .....	1901	71	—	30,720	400	—
Sweden .....	1900	—	—	7,000	—	—
Holland <sup>1</sup> .....	1889	28	—	£0,817 <sup>2</sup>	500	—

<sup>1</sup> Statistics for 1899 of the Commercial Section of the Co-operative Union.

<sup>2</sup> Sales on Commission.

# APPENDIX III. SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES KNOWN TO EXIST IN 1901.

Country.	Total No. of Societies.	Distributive Societies.	Productive Societies.	Credit Societies.	Agricultural Societies.	Building Societies.	Various Societies.
Germany .....	19,557	1,528	255	12,140	4,602	385	647
France .....	7,942	1,600	250	870	5,200	22	—
Austria .....	7,616	758	—	5,098	—	—	1,760
Switzerland <sup>1</sup> ..	3,400	300	—	200	2,260	—	640
Italy .....	2,877	936	710	230	—	—	331
Russia .....	2,356	656	—	1,700	—	—	—
Hungary .....	2,353	421	—	1,930	40,673 <sup>2</sup>	—	2
Denmark .....	1,988	900	—	—	1,088	—	—
Sweden .....	1,761	73	—	—	1,688	—	—
Belgium .....	1,706	218 <sup>2</sup>	28 <sup>2</sup>	286	1,087	1	—
United Kingdom	1,648	1,464	136	—	30	—	18
Holland .....	1,152	167	47	140	707	91	—
Servia .....	731	28	—	303	400	—	—
United States ...	558	192	45	—	321	—	—
Finland .....	411	10	—	—	401	—	—
Spain .....	286	239	24	23	—	—	—
India .....	200	6	—	151	—	—	4
Australia .....	80	80	—	—	—	—	—
Canada .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals .....	56,623	9,576	1,495	23,072	17,784	499	3,402

<sup>1</sup> Approximate Statistics for 1900.    <sup>2</sup> Statistics for "Socialist" Co-operative Societies only.    <sup>3</sup> Members.



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**END OF  
TITLE**